The Charleston Mercury.

DAILY PAPER—TEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

SPONTE SUA SINE LEGE FIDES RECTUMQUE COLENTUR. —VINDICE NULLO

COUNTRY PAPER—THRICE A WEEK—FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME LXXX. | CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862. | NUMBER 11,400

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.—THE NEW CABINET.

RICHMOND, March 18.—The Cabinet has at last been formed, and the Senate, this morning, confirmed the appointments. They are as follows:

G. W. RANDOLPH, of Va., Secretary of War.

THOS. H. WATTS, of Ala., Attorney General.

J. P. BENJAMIN, of La., Secretary of State.

C. G. MEMMINGER, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury.

S. R. MALLORY, of Fla., Secretary of the Navy.

JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas, Postmaster General.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

LYNCHBURG, VA., March 18.—A gentleman who arrived this morning from East Tennessee, states positively that the enemy have crossed Cumberland Mountain, at Wheeler's Gap, and are now at Jacksonboro, Campbell county, East Tennessee, about 40 miles from Knoxville. The character of the country, however, renders it difficult for the invading army to make any further advance, and it is not improbable that the entire force of the enemy may be cut off and captured. The report that two of our cavalry companies had been taken, is untrue.

Another account, received by telegraph, via Memphis, says that the enemy crossed the Mountain in large numbers at Big Creek Gap, and that General LEADBETTER, with a strong Confederate force, had gone forward to dispute their advance.

EVACUATION OF NEW MADRID.

MEMPHIS, March 15.—Authentic information has been received here of the evacuation of the town of New Madrid, on the Mississippi (Missouri side), by the Confederate troops. An artillery fight raged throughout the day on Thursday, of which the Confederates got the best.

Thursday night reliable information was received of the arrival of General SEIGLE with forty thousand Federal reinforcements; whereupon it was immediately determined to evacuate the place. A part of our forces proceeded up the river to Island No. 10, and a portion down the river to Tiptonville.

JEFF. THOMPSON slipped through the Federal lines Thursday night, and brought this information, which is reliable. The small arms and most of the ammunition of the Confederates were saved; the artillery was lost. Nine Confederate transports are at Island No. 10. Our gunboats are at Tiptonville. The enemy are below Point Pleasant, quartered on the bank of the river.

FROM HAMPTON ROADS.

NORFOLK, March 18.—Seven of the enemy's sailing ships and four steamers are in the Roads, below Fortress Monroe. They do not venture towards Newport News. A French war steamer is above the Fortress.

THE LATEST FROM EUROPE.

[illegible] European news [illegible] the arrest of Captain SEMMES, of the *Sumter*, is a brief telegram from Madrid, dated February 25th, to this effect: "The captain of the *Sumter* has been arrested at Tangier, at the instance of the American Consul at Gibraltar and of the commander of the *Tuscarora*, who sent to Tangier for that purpose." This news may be received with distrust.

The proceedings in the British Parliament, briefly noticed by the telegraph, have reached us more in detail. We copy an account of the episode in the House of Commons, on the 25th of February:

Lord Palmerston stated that, during the debate on the 21st ultimo, the Secretary for Ireland, Sir Robert Peel, had used expressions which "the O'Donoghue" had considered personally offensive and insulting to himself. The O'Donoghue took no notice of the expressions at the time, but he (Palmerston) was given to understand that results out of the House might ensue. As this would involve a breach of privilege, he wrote a letter to Sir Robert Peel, warning him of the impending trouble, and cautioning him against making himself a party to the breach of privilege.

In the course of Saturday, the 22d, communications took place which led to a request that Sir Robert Peel would name a friend. At his (Palmerston's) request he was that friend, but not, of course, with the design of arranging a hostile meeting. He was subsequently called upon by Major Gavin, the friend of the O'Donoghue, and explained to that gentleman that a breach of the privileges of the House could not be permitted, and that it was his intention to state the facts to the House and leave the question in its hands.

The Speaker called upon the O'Donoghue to express his regret for what had occurred. Major Gavin explained his part in the transaction, and said that Sir Robert Peel had refused to retract anything that he had stated. The cause of offence was Sir Robert's allusion to the late meeting in the Rotunda at Dublin—got up by "Mannakin traitors," and to which no one of respectability [illegible]

The O'Donoghue, [illegible] some little pressure from [illegible] the House; but in doing so, [illegible] required apology to [illegible] insulting taunts towards Sir Robert Peel.

Lord C. Paget introduced the Navy estimates and entered at length into the position of naval affairs. After some debate a vote of seventy-six thousand men and the required sum for their wages and maintenance was agreed to.

In the House of Lords, on the 25th, the Earl of Derby gave notice that he should on Thursday put a question to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs with regard to a proclamation of a most extraordinary character, which had been published in the Neapolitan papers. The proclamation sets forth that after a certain day no person shall set foot in a certain district, that all houses, hovels and cabins of every description are to be levelled to the ground, and that the inhabitants of every farm house in which more than a day's food is found, shall be treated as brigands, and immediately shot.

Earl Russell—I had received no information from the English Minister at Turin or the Consul at Naples, and asked for a copy of the proclamation.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. Horsfall gave notice that on the 11th of March he would move that the present state of international maritime law, as it concerns belligerents and neutrals, is undefined, unsatisfactory, and calls for the early attention of her Majesty's Government.

FRANCE.

The discussion on the address was resumed in the Senate on the 24th ult. M. Troplong exhorted the Senators to preserve a conciliatory and moderate tone in the debates. M. de Boissy regretted that France had assisted England in revenging herself on the Chinese. He was of opinion that the money expended in the Crimea and in Italy would have been better applied towards a descent upon England. M. Billault regretted the remarks of M. de Boissy. Language of that description between two great nations, equally proud, equally sensitive upon the point of honor, was a misfortune. He thought it useless to revive French animosity towards England, when the policy of the Emperor tended, on the contrary, to appease such feelings. M.M. Shayer and Charles Dupin spoke in favor of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The debate was adjourned.

On the 25th the discussion was continued. Prince Napoleon protested against the expressions used by M. de Boissy. He said: "In the Senate the standard of the younger branch has been raised in opposition to that of the older branch. I protested last year against similar insinuations. I now repeat that I wish to defend the constitutional and liberal empire. That empire can endure liberty, but liberty must take its course in the order established by our Constitution. (Applause.) It is possible that others forgot this; but I, who remembered it when Napoleon was prisoner, or in exile, shall remember it all the better now when my duties attach me to the Emperor and to his son, and that those duties agree with a devotion of ancient date, and an affection which will never change. (Loud and prolonged applause. Against the insinuations that have been thrown out against myself personally, I have determined to answer them only by contempt."

About two thousand workmen proceeded to the Place de la Bastille on the 24th, but, when attempting to march round the Column of July, were dispersed by the police. There was no resistance or outcry, and the men sought consolation in the wine shops.

The French Government had authorized the General Maritime Company to purchase steamers in England for the line between France and Mexico, about to be established.

The Moniteur, with Prince Napoleon's first speech, and an account of the tumultuous actions which it produced, had been posted on the walls of Paris, and extensively and eagerly read by the working classes.

THE MERCURY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862.

The Norfolk "Turtle."

The iron-clad steamer *Virginia* cost $185,000 to fit her up, and in one day destroyed over $1,100,000 worth of Yankee property. She lost her prow in striking the *Ericsson* a slanting blow, and not by running against the *Cumberland*. This can be replaced in two days, and then she will be in as good, if not better, condition than ever. We give an extract from a private letter from Mr. JOHN L. PORTER, the naval constructor of the *Virginia*. He writes:

I received but little encouragement from any one while the Virginia was progressing. Hundreds—I may say thousands—asserted she would never float. Some said she would turn bottom side up; others said the crew would suffocate; but the most wise said the concussion and report from the guns would deafen the men. Some said she would not steer; and public opinion generally about here said she would never come out of the dock. You have no idea what I have suffered in mind since I commenced her, but I knew what I was about, and persevered. Some of her inboard arrangements are of the most intricate character, and have caused me many sleepless nights in making them; but all have turned out right, and thanks are due to a kind Providence, whose blessings on my efforts I have many times invoked.

I must say I was astonished at the success of the Virginia. She destroyed the Cumberland in fifteen minutes, and in thirty more the Congress was captured. The Minnesota would have shared the same fate, but she got aground, and the Virginia could not get at her.

The Virginia steers beautifully, and her speed is three miles more per hour than it ever was. She is very comfortable; there is not the least unpleasant sound from the guns, and all the officers are highly pleased."

The *Virginia* is now in the dry dock for repairs. Her iron plates are said to have withstood, with [illegible] complete success, the effects of the [illegible] rifle cannonading of the enemy, some of the sections only being riven. Her smoke stack and ventilators were riddled by the enemy's balls, so as to give them the appearance, as our informant describes them, of huge nutmeg graters. We are glad to learn from the Norfolk *Day Book* that the large gun, recently cast in Richmond for the *Virginia*, has been placed in its position on board of that vessel. It throws a solid shot, weighing 200 lbs.

The shot is of wrought iron, long, and has a steel point. This point is not conical, as in the common rifle cannon ball, but shaped like that of the ordinary instrument for punching iron.—Recent experiments show this to be a very ugly weapon, even against thick iron plates. The gun for this new projectile, with the two ARMSTRONG guns, put aboard the *Virginia* since she returned from Newport News, gives her one of the most formidable batteries in the world, in addition to her being perfectly shot and shell proof.

DEATH OF BISHOP MEADE, OF VIRGINIA.—The country will be grieved to learn that the Right Rev. William Meade, the venerable and beloved Bishop of Virginia, died in Richmond on Friday last. Bishop Meade was the son of a zealous and not undistinguished patriot of the Revolution, Richard Kidder Meade, the friend and confidential aid of Washington. He was born in Frederick (now Clarke) county, Va., Nov. 11th, 1789; graduated at Princeton College in 1808, and three years later was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop Madison of Virginia. In 1829 he was unanimously elected assistant Bishop of Virginia; and in 1841, upon the death of Bishop Moore, had the sole charge of the diocese. Since 1842 he was assisted in his Episcopal duties by Dr. Johns, of Baltimore. In his dying moments he said:

"Tell your people to be more determined than ever. This is the most unjust and iniquitous war that was ever waged, and we must be more determined than ever. God will give us success in His own good time."

[illegible] of Savannah, who was captured some time ago, on board the [illegible] Waring and carried to Port Royal, and thence to New York, has been released and returned home on Saturday. He was told in Baltimore, by General Dix, that the Yankees would be in Richmond by the 24th or 25th inst.

The New Orleans banks supplied, in exchange for notes, the volunteers who recently left that city for the seat of war, with all the silver change they wanted, taking the currency at par.

A Tennesseean named Crockett was hailed by the Provost Guard, in Fredericksburg, on Thursday night. Having no furlough, he ran, was fired on and killed.

A few days since, about 500 Yankees from Hilton Head landed on Coosa Island, and finding it deserted, burned the fine residence of Robert Chisolm, Esq.

All the railroads in Georgia have determined not to receive any liquors for transportation, in accordance with Governor Brown's request.

Neither furloughs, extensions nor discharges are now granted at the War Department. They are to be had only of commanding officers.

Mrs. Mary Ingraham, relict of the Rev. J. H. Ingraham, died recently at St. Andrews' Rectory, in Mississippi.

A grand convocation, to which all Roman Catholic Bishops in the world are invited, will take place next May in Rome.

A little child of Mr. James Cragmiles was burnt to death in bed, at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 7th inst.

John Andrews was shot and killed by some unknown person in Tuscumbia, Ala., a few days ago.

Punch calls Lovejoy (U. S. Congressman) *Lovejaw.*

RICHMOND NEWS AND GOSSIP.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RICHMOND, Friday, March 14.

What is Gen. Lee?—Logic by the Enquirer—Prod[illegible] for Southern Genius—Jackson at Winchester—Our Defences—Stupid Management—City "Millish"—Supreme Court—French Alliance—Bamford—Apothecaries—Traitors, &c. &c.

"Under the direction of the President," Gen. LEE is charged with the conduct of the military operations of the armies of the Confederacy. At the same time, the President appoints four Colonels as Aids to himself—not to LEE, who also has four—and the Secretary of War is authorized to employ twenty-two additional clerks. This looks like business; but what earthly use the President can have for four more Aids (he has one already), except to act as overseers to LEE's Aids, and to reduce LEE himself from a Commanding General to an Orderly Sergeant, no one can tell. The *Enquirer* of this morning says, in effect, that the less the President resembles WASHINGTON, the more we ought to support him—or, in other words, the worse a ruler is the more the people ought to confide in him. God knows, the people of this Confederacy are eager to give their hearts once more to Mr. Davis, would he but give the least hint of a heart and a conscience of wisdom.

The invulnerability of the Virginia and the Monitor demonstrates the necessity of a thorough revision of the whole theory and practice of coast and river defences. What is to hinder boats like the latter from passing Sumter? How are we to hold the Mississippi? These are problems which Southern genius and energy must solve at once. It will not do to refer everything to an apathetic Navy Department; the State governments must put their shoulders to the wheel, and private capital must cease to be timid and become patriotic. It is noticeable that an Assistant Secretary of the Yankee Navy repaired promptly to Fortress Monroe, to ascertain in person, and not by hearsay, the exact nature and extent of the disaster.

The whole Valley of Virginia is flocking to Jackson's standard, and the finest possible spirit prevails. The people in Loudoun are burning everything before the enemy, and are being arrested for so doing.

Our city defences consist of fortifications so close to the town that the enemy, once within the range of the guns in these fortifications, could, with their rifled cannon, shell us out. In keeping with this folly, is another. Negros from the interior counties, where their labor can be applied to some purpose, are hurried off to the Peninsula, or to Suffolk, to work on entrenchments, while the negros in the border, and exposed counties, whose masters would be glad for the Government to take them and keep them until the war is over, are left to be stolen by the Yankees, or to run away.

The city "millish," embracing some of our very best citizens, one of them a Lieutenant-Colonel in the battle of Manassas, have gone into camp at the Fair Grounds, with tents, indeed, but no straw and no planks. The levy *en masse* has had a capital effect upon enlistments, both in and out of the army.

A Supreme Court is being organized, and Congress is considering, in secret session, the propriety of sending Commissioners to France for the special object of bringing about an alliance. Judge Monroe, of Kentucky, hopes to become one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Major Bamford, it is said, refuses to be exchanged, on the ground that he is a native of Texas, or something of that sort, and does not wish to fight on the other side. Several of our [illegible] stores were closed yesterday in con[illegible] from Gen. Winder that [illegible] yesterday [illegible] take the oath of [illegible] glance. For [illegible] days the weather has been gloomy, showery, and warm, like April.

HERMES.

—o—

RICHMOND, Saturday, March 15.

A Big Duck.—Yankees Crowding Us.—Boyce's Outburst—The Lunatic on the Loose Brick.—Gen. Bonham's Card.—Mr. Davis and General Lee.—Magruder.—More Bungling.—Pills for the Monitor.—Yankee Plank Roads.—Men vs. Female Labor in the Departments.—Odds and Ends, &c., &c.

A *canard* of awful calibre—a real Muscovy duck—was set afloat yesterday morning by Reliable Getting into the midst of the crowd in the Capitol, he declared boldly that a despatch had just been received in Congress stating that PRICE and VAN DORN had killed and wounded 10,000 of the enemy, and captured 14,000 or 20,000. Before he heard the despatch read. The news [illegible] madly over the town, and even started Mr. B[illegible] in chase of its source. The sickest and saddest men I ever saw were those who swallowed this colossal "duck."

Newbern, Winchester, Fernandina, Brunswick and Jacksonville, are occupied by the enemy. Pensacola will be evacuated soon, says the Savannah Republican. The signs at New Madrid and Island No. 10 are ugly; and Van Dorn silent! Truly the enemy are crowding us. The late Army of the Potomac is concealed; the profound strategy is being executed, where are shrewd intimations "in official circles" that a great event is about to happen. An [illegible] on the administration and its chief, by one of the most eloquent men, at times, in Congress, delayed until this great event fails or succeeds.

The debate, yesterday, showed that the members were eager for the loaves and that a time when our public men should be [illegible] the example of the most austere economy. During the debate, Boyce let fall some ominous remarks.—He said:

He, however, objected to a high salary [illegible] time. This Congress will have devolved upon it a [illegible] It may be that in the progress of this revolution they may be compelled to save the country at all ha[illegible] and by the most startling measures, and it would be [illegible]ary, in order to do that, that they should have the conf[illegible] of the people, and what would give that more fa[illegible] disinterestedness in regard to money matters? [illegible] if they increased their salaries, that they would [illegible] that influence which it would be necessary for [illegible] have in order to work out this great mission.

Other signs are not wanting, [illegible] thunder muttering. The Examiner, for [illegible], compares the President to a crazy [illegible] dancing [illegible] top of a chimney. A loose brick [illegible] way, [illegible] he falls to the earth, crushed into [illegible]. The Examiner hopes that Sydney Jo[illegible] may not prove a "loose brick."

Gen. Bonham publishes a card [illegible] morning Enquirer, sustaining fully the [illegible] taken by THE MERCURY in its article [illegible] President's treatment to himself. The rep[illegible] continues [illegible] the President will not sign the [illegible] creating [illegible] office and prescribing the power [illegible] Commanding General. Lee is simply detailed [illegible] duty here, and charged with the conduct of m[illegible] operations. In the general order assigning [illegible] duty, nothing is said about rank or pay. [illegible] is no [illegible] for the President to be doing [illegible] half way, and trifling with the sense [illegible] feelings of the people.

It is hoped that Loring will [illegible] come comm[illegible] at Newbern, or wherever active operations [illegible] take place. Magruder did not [illegible] for Newport News until the second day of [illegible] fight, and arrived too late to co-operate with [illegible] Merrimac. [illegible] failure in this important matter [illegible] owing, I be[illegible] to the want of timely notice [illegible] the authorities here. The pilot of the Merrimac [illegible] she silenced the guns of the Monitor for [illegible] five minutes, after which the latter fired two [illegible] guns, and returned to Fortress Monroe. Very [illegible] guns, [illegible] very peculiar shot, are being [illegible] up to the Merrimac, with the expectation [illegible] making her more than a match for the [illegible] of the Monitor. A cannon still more peculiar [illegible] ready [illegible] be tested—the object of which [illegible] to sweep do[illegible] a whole regiment at a [illegible].

At last accounts Jackson [illegible] falling back [illegible] Mount Jackson, forty miles [illegible] Winchester. The Yankees in the Kanawha [illegible] are building plank roads as fast as their [illegible] penetrate the country. Timber is plenty, and [illegible] Yankees fetch along plenty of p[illegible]table steam [illegible] mills. Meantime, our own [illegible] roads [illegible] nearly impassable. Male note cutters are paid by the Treasury Department $1000 a year, while female cutters receive only $500 for doing exactly the same kind of work. Some of the outside [illegible] refugees from Alexandria and elsewhere, and [illegible] complain of injustice. Other refugees, [illegible] males, from the same city, have gone into business here and are doing well, making from $500 to $800 a day on commissions, as I hear on good authority.

C. W. Russell, who told the medical graduates that the President was the "best, bravest and purest" of men, is an expectant of a Cabinet portfolio, which accounts for the milk in the cocoanut. "Blockade" whisky is selling for $8 a gallon. Ninepence calico is sold for 50 cents, and butter for 75 cents or a dollar a pound; bad at that. Among a lot of engravers, late arrivals by the underground railroad, turns up a Captain of the Yankee army, who was arrested yesterday and jugged. J. Bierfield, of Newberry, S. C., sends the editor of the Whig a calfskin, tanned with dog-fennel (*eupatorium*), and handsomely tanned it is. On to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 o'clock, the ceremony of the "Forty Hours' Exposition" will be commenced at St. Peter's Cathedral, and will be continued on Monday and Tuesday. This ceremony is intended to honor the Catholic dogma of the "Real Presence." The object of the prayers will be to invoke the assistance of God in the perils and trials of the times.

The days are dark and dreary,
And the rain is never weary,

and I am afraid Johnston's strategy will be soaked [illegible] through and [illegible] spoilt."

HERMES.

THE LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

From the latest Northern papers received we [illegible] the following interesting extracts:

COMMENTS OF THE NORTHERN PRESS ON THE LATE NAVAL BATTLE.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 11th, says:

"The long expected rebel steamer Merrimac has at length made her appearance." This is the initial sentence of the Associated Press' despatch announcing the disastrous raid of the Merrimac on Saturday last. The formidable rebel was "long expected," and yet not the slightest competent preparation seems to have been made to resist her approach. On the contrary, two wooden vessels, and sailing vessels at that, were left wholly at her mercy—one of them, it is reported, without a tow. When every thing should have been in readiness for a sudden and fierce onslaught by a mail-clad steamer, and all such dead wood as sailing vessels should have been cleared out of the way, we find, instead, a state of unreadiness and mad confidence of safety, and the unfortunate Congress and Cumberland so situated as to invite their sad fate. As far as we have intelligence, the sacrifice of brave men on these two vessels is almost or quite as great and equally deplorable as at Ball's Bluff, which the scene at Hampton Roads calls lamentably to mind.

Who is to blame? That is the angry question that on Sunday night and Monday rose instinctively to every lip. While no one was sufficiently informed to answer the question, the old distrust of the management of the Navy Department was actively revived.

It was argued that, with such ample notice as the entire public of the North has had of the completion of so formidable an engine of naval warfare as the Merrimac, there should have been full preparation by the Department to meet her, and to keep all helpless sailing vessels beyond her reach. And it was again argued that there was no reason to expect much foresight from a Department shown to be blundering and improvident by the Van Wyck report. The strong desire for a change in that Department, so freely expressed some months ago, has thus become as active as ever. To nothing but the opportune arrival of the Monitor are we indebted for escape from the loss of the entire fleet. Who is to blame?

This event is, however, not without its valuable lessons. It is demonstrated that the day of war vessels propelled by sails is at an end. Wherever [illegible] on the coast, they exist [illegible] the rebels [illegible] the enterprise to build [illegible] escape the sleepy blockade, all such fine old time-lumber will be sacrificed like the Congress and the Cumberland. These latter are as helpless in such case as an infant in the grasp of a giant. The little John Smith, which plies between Chestnut street wharf and the Island, would be of more service, or at least have better chance of escape.

There is one other point. The Monitor, which retrieved the fortunes of the day in Hampton Roads, and upheld the honor of the old flag by beating off the powerful Merrimac, was built in one hundred days from the date of the contract. Congress has been nearly that long in session, so that if that body had gone promptly to work in the construction of a mail-clad fleet in the first weeks of the session, as it should have done, we would by this time be almost ready to station one at every point of danger. But the bill appropriating the money for this purpose lingered for weeks in the Senate, because Senators were reluctant to entrust the expenditure of the millions involved to the hands which had already so lamentably plundered the purchases for the navy. Why should such a state of affairs be permitted to continue? This is not a time for want of harmony or lack of confidence, or the absence of hearty co-operation between the several branches of the Government. There should be a clearing out, at once, of the dead wood of the navy and of the Navy Department.

DUPONT'S EXPEDITION ON THE SOUTHERN COAST.

The Yankee newspapers raise a shout of exultation over the capture of Brunswick, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla., where, it will be remembered, the enemy met with no resistance. The following is Commodore DUPONT's official report of the proceeding:

FLAG SHIP MOHICAN,
Harbor of Fernandina, March 4, 1862.

SIR: I had the honor to inform you in my last despatch that the expedition for Fernandina was equipped and waiting only for suitable weather to sail from Port Royal. I have now the pleasure to inform you that I am in full possession of Cumberland Sound, and the Island of Fernandina and Amelia Island, and of the river and town of St. Mary's.

I sailed from Port Royal on the last day of February, in the Wabash, and on the 2d instant entered Cumberland Sound, by St. Andrew's Inlet, in the Mohican, Commander S. W. Goden, on board of which ship I have hoisted my flag.

The fleet comprised the following vessels, sailing in the order in which they are named:

The Ottowa, Mohican (accompanied by the Ellen), Seminole, Pawnee, Pocahontas, Flag, Florida, James Adger, Bienville, Alabama, Keystone State, Seneca, Huron, Pembina, Isaac Smith, Penguin, Potomska, the armed cutter Henrietta, the armed transport McClellan (the latter having on board the battalion of marines under the command of Major Reynolds), and the transports Empire City, Marion, Star of the South, Belvidere, Boston, George's Creek, containing a brigade, under the command of Brig. Gen. Wright.

We came to anchor in Cumberland Sound at half-past ten on the morning of the 2d, to make an examination of the channel and wait for the tide. Here I learned from a contraband who had been picked up at sea by Com. Lanier, and from the neighboring residents on Cumberland Island, that the rebels had abandoned, in haste, the whole of the defences of Fernandina, and were seen at that moment retreating from Amelia Island, carrying with them such of their munitions as their precipitate flight would allow.

The object of carrying the whole fleet through Cumberland Sound, was to turn the heavy works on the south end of Cumberland and the north end of Amelia Islands; but on receiving this intelligence, I detached the gunboats and armed steamers of light draft from the main land, and placing them under the command of Commander P. Drayton, of the steam sloop Pawnee, I ordered him to push through the Sound with the utmost speed, to save the public and private property from threatened destruction, to prevent the poisoning of the wells, and to put a stop to all these outrages, by the perpetration of which the leaders of this nefarious war hope to deceive and exasperate the Southern people.

In the meantime, I went out of the Sound and came by sea to the main entrance of the harbor. In consequence of the bad weather I was unable to cross the bar till morning.

Commander Drayton, accompanied by Commander C. R. P. Rodgers, with the armed launches and cutters, and the small armed companies from the Wabash, had arrived several hours before me. Immediately on his entering the harbor, Commander Drayton sent Lieut. White, of the Ottowa, to hoist the flag on Fort Clinch, the first of the national forts on which the ensign of the Union has resumed its proper place since the proclamation of the President of the United States was issued.

A few scattering musket shots were fired from the town by the flying enemy, when it was discovered that a railroad train was about to start. Commander Drayton, on board the Ottowa, Lieut. Commanding Stevens, chased the train for two miles, and fired several shells at it, aiming at the locomotive, some of which took effect. It was reported that the Hon. David Yulee, late a Senator of the United States from the State of Florida, escaped from the train and took to the bush.

Commander C. R. P. Rodgers, pushing ahead with the launches, captured the rebel steamer Darlington, containing artillery stores, army wagons, mules, forage, &c., and fortunately secured the drawbridge, which was held during the night by the second launch of the Wabash. There were passengers, including women and children, aboard the Darlington, and yet the brutal Captain suffered her to be fired upon, and refused to hoist the white flag, notwithstanding the entreaties of the women. No one was injured. I send the Captain of the steamer home a prisoner. His name is Jacob Brock. He is a native of Vermont, but has been a resident of Florida for twenty-three years. The same night, Com[illegible] Rodgers ascended the St. Mary's with the [illegible] Rodgers in possession of the town, driving out a picket of the enemy's cavalry. Early in the morning the town of Fernandina was also occupied by a party of seamen and marines, from Commander Drayton's command. In both places most of the inhabitants had fled, by order, it is said, of the rebel authorities.

A company of seamen and marines, under Lieut. Miller, was sent from the Mohican to hold Fort Clinch.

It is reported to me by Lieutenant Commanding Downes, of the Huron, that the whole structure of the railroad on the Fernandina side, including the swinging draw-bridge, is quite uninjured.—The rebels have done some damage by fire to the tressel-work on the other side of the river, but I am not yet informed of its extent. Several locomotives, baggage-tenders, freight cars, and some other property besides that found in the steamer Darlington, have been recovered.

The whole number of guns discovered up to this time is thirteen, embracing heavy 32-pounders, 8-inch guns, and one 80 and one 120-pounder rifled guns.

The towns of St. Mary's and Fernandina are uninjured. I visited the town, Fort Clinch and the earthworks on the sea face of the Island. It is impossible to look at these preparations for a vigorous defence, without being surprised that they should have been voluntarily deserted. The batteries on the north and northeast shores are as complete as art can make them. Six are well concealed, and protected by ridges of sand hills in front of them, and contain perfect shelter for the men, and are so small and thoroughly covered by the natural growth and the varied contours of the land, that to strike them from the water would be the mere result of chance.

A battery of six guns, though larger, and affording, therefore, a better mark, is equally well sheltered and masked. These batteries, and the heavy guns mounted on Fort Clinch, command all the turnings of the main ship channel, and rake an approaching enemy. Beside them there was another battery of four guns, on the south end of Cumberland Island, the fire of which would cross the channel inside of the bar. The difficulties arising from the indirectness of the channel, and from the shoalness of the bar, would have added to the defences by keeping the approaching vessels a long time exposed to fire under great disadvantage. And when the ships of an enemy had passed all these defences, they would have had to encounter a well constructed and naturally masked battery at the town, which commands the access to the inner anchorage. We are told that Gen. Lee pro[illegible] this, if true, [illegible] Fernandina and Fort Cl[illegible] been [illegible] to us.

I take great pleasure in reminding the Department that the principal and ultimate object of the naval expedition which I have the honor to command, was, in its first conception, to take and keep under control the whole line of the seacoast of Georgia, "knowing," to use the language of the original paper, "that the naval power that controls the seacoast of Georgia controls the State of Georgia."

The report that the fortifications at St. Simons, armed with heavy columbiads, had been abandoned, which first reached me at Port Royal, is confirmed. This being the case, the entire seacoast of Georgia is now either actually in my possession, or under my control, and thus the views of the Government have been accomplished.

Very resp'y, your most obd't serv't,
(Signed) S. F. DUPONT,
Comd'g South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
To Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

FROM WASHINGTON—THE YANKEE ACCOUNTS OF THE ABANDONMENT OF MANASSAS.

The N. Y. *Herald*, of the 12th inst., contains the following despatches from Washington:

A skirmish took place on Sunday noon about four miles beyond Fairfax C. H. Fourteen of the Lincoln cavalry charged on one hundred and fifty of the Second Maryland infantry, capturing eleven privates and one Lieutenant, named J. H. Stewart. Several of our men were wounded slightly. The rebel officer says he mistook our scouts for their own.

To-day information has been brought in from a variety of sources that the fortifications from Cockpit Point to Winchester, by the way of Centreville, have been deserted.

No definite facts have been ascertained in regard to the *terra incognita* of Manassas Junction, and opinions concerning it are divided in circles of the highest authority. Some assert that the enemy has drawn his wings into closer connection with his centre, while others assert that a panic has pervaded the whole army, that has so long sat in impudent defiance in front of the Capital.

In the deserted fortifications the huge guns are overthrown as far as was possible in the hasty flight of the rebels, while military stores and ammunition was strewn about. There is no doubt, however, to-night, that, as far as Centreville is [illegible] occupying that position, after [illegible] the earthworks which so lately harbored them.

Fears are freely expressed that the enemy will annihilate Burnside as they march southward, while others predict a feint to fall with all their force on Banks. These fears are considered entirely groundless, and the best reason that can be given for the grand retrograde is the refusal of their soldiers to enlist at the end of their term of service, which has been so fraught with misery and hardships.

While the rebels are falling back, Yankee enterprise shows itself, and to-day seven miles of telegraph wire were erected and set to work in the direction of Richmond.

THE "CONTUMACIOUS" TENNESSEE REBELS.

The Yankee army correspondents furnish their papers with very full sketches of the condition of things in those portions of Tennessee that have been abandoned by our forces. The following extracts from the correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette* will be found interesting:

THE REBELS OF NASHVILLE.

A good deal has been said about the dormant Union feeling in Tennessee. Most of the statements about this "dormant feeling" have been exaggerated. In Nashville we ought to find a large proportion of loyal men; yet the assertions of those who have the best means of ascertaining the facts in the case are, that loyalty to the government is to be found only among the mechanics and laboring classes of the city; that the mercantile and business men are nearly all sympathizers or abetters in the rebel cause, and can only be made to side with the government by repeated and unequivocal demonstrations of its ability to enforce national law. That this is true appears evident from the fact that as soon as it became known that the Federal army was advancing to Nashville, all the business houses in the city, with a few exceptions, closed their doors, and many of the merchants commenced shipping their goods further south. Nearly all the gold and silver coin belonging to these merchants has been sent to Atlanta, Georgia.

The streets of Nashville wear a sad and gloomy aspect. Whole rows of houses, which two years ago were occupied by families of wealth and respectability, surrounded by all the circumstances that make homes happy and prosperous, stand vacant, and the gaze of the passer-by is met, instead of, as in former days, with fine tapestry window curtains and neatly polished marble steps, with panes of dust-dimmed glass, over which the spider has spread his web, as if to hide from recognition the mournful vacuity within.

SECESSIONISTS PROFESSING CONFIDENCE.

Strange as it may seem to those who, flushed with our recent successes, are predicting that a month will end the war, these people seem to believe in the ultimate success of their cause. Fort Henry they talk of as an affair hardly worth mentioning; and they insist that Fort Donelson wasn't so very big a thing after all. The gunboats were beaten, they say; the land forces were driven off on Thursday and Friday, and on Saturday forenoon they nearly made a Bull Run stampede of it for us; and, in short, but for the cowardice of Buckner, and the "excessive caution" (with due emphasis on "caution") of Floyd, Fort Donelson, they maintain, might still be theirs.

CLARKSVILLE UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES.

Clarksville, next to Nashville, the is most important point in the western half of Northern [illegible] A pleasant little city of five or six thousand [illegible] Nashville and down to Paducah, and [illegible] connections to Louisville and Memphis, with a larger shipping trade than Nashville, beautifully located on the rolling bluff of the Cumberland, with flourishing business houses, elegant private residences, full academies and female seminaries, tasteful churches, and the seat of not a little wealth and social refinement—so the rebellion found Clarksville.

It leaves her with trade destroyed, many of her business houses bankrupt, her costly bridges burnt, preventing railroad connection with either Louisville or Memphis, some of her best families exiles within the fast receding boundaries of the Southern Confederacy, a regiment and a half of her sons prisoners of war in the North, a victorious general's headquarters established in the residence of one of her absent traitors, sentries at every corner, an armed guard patrolling the streets, encampments of loyal soldiers around her treason-built forts, the people sullen, cut off from the cause to which they had given themselves, and forced to associate with and depend for the very necessaries of life upon the North they have been so industriously reviling.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

From the latest Western papers that have come to hand, we glean the following interesting particulars with regard to the situation of affairs in the West:

A connection is about to be made between the railroads terminating at Memphis. The work is undertaken by the Confederate Government, as one of military necessity.

Paris, Tennessee, was occupied by the Federal forces yesterday. About three thousand, it was thought, composed the advance guard of the invaders. All the public property had been removed.

The planters of the southwest are responding nobly to the call of Gen. Beauregard for bells.—On many of the sugar and cotton plantations there are bells weighing from fifty to five hundred pounds, used for calling people together.—These and all other sizes that can be spared, are being rapidly sent forward.

Among the New Orleans soldiery who have responded to the call of Gen. Beauregard, is the Crescent Regiment, made up mainly of young men, many of them coming from the schools to [illegible] the ranks. It is a splendid [illegible] of the best blood of L[illegible] ment arrived [illegible]

From a gentleman [illegible] Jackson, Tennessee, [illegible] who is just arrived from the Tennessee we [illegible] information of the further movements of the en[illegible] At Reynoldsburgh, H[illegible] up the Tennessee river. [illegible] county, he witnessed the passage up [illegible] of [illegible] y-two Federal steamers, including one gunboat, [illegible] Monday afternoon, and early in the even[illegible] transports. Additional boats [illegible] sixteen more Tuesday, carrying cavalry, wa[illegible] up on mules, etc. The number of vessels, [illegible] artillery, the last fleet was not known. [illegible] opposing

The enemy are playing a high game at Cumbns, Ky. Immediately upon taking possession, all the sugar, molasses, tobacco, etc., in the hands of the citizens was seized. The stock of sugar and molasses was large, and the seizure was made for the benefit of the Federal Treasury, as was announced by Col. Buford, the commander.—Some stores, of the same character, that were held by the citizens of the surrounding country, were also taken, and private property and rights totally disregarded. The declaration was publicly made that the expenses of the war must be paid by the South, and that all the property of the Confederate States, so far as it should come within their control, should be used for that purpose.

The women of Nashville are treating the Yankees in that city with great contempt. When General McCook, of the Lincoln army, arrived in Nashville, he sent up his card with the request that he might renew his former acquaintance with Miss S. McNairy. The following was the patriotic reply of the noble and accomplished lady, written upon the back of the card:

"SIR: *I do not desire to renew my acquaintance with the invaders of my State.*"

Two other Hessian officers obtruded their presence into the parlor of Dr. Martin, and sent up their cards to his daughter, Miss Bettie Martin, an elegant and accomplished young lady, requesting also the renewal of an old acquaintanceship. Repairing to the parlor, with a look of ineffable scorn and contempt, she dashed the card into their faces, and said: "*Your absence, Sirs, will be much better company to me than your presence.*"

THE WAR ON THE GEORGIA COAST.

We learn from the Savannah Republican, of yesterday, that the enemy's gunboats were up to Darien, Friday last, and without committing any depredations, returned, and are now at Doboy.—The enemy have not landed in any force at Brunswick, but keep pretty close to their boats. [illegible] Marys. Being satisfied with their experiment in the river, they returned to Fernandina, where they are at present.

A man named Seaman, who piloted the gunboat Ottawa up those [illegible] was brought to Savannah in custody of officers [illegible] pleads that the Federals impressed him, and forced him to pilot their boat up the river, and that he escaped from them at the first opportunity that was offered. He is now in jail, and will soon undergo an examination. He says there were 119 men on board the gunboat, 47 of whom were killed by our sharp-shooters from the banks of the river, and many wounded. The Ottawa was armed with four 24 pound brass pieces, and one large pivot gun, and the men had cutlasses and pistols. They buried their killed on Cumberland Island.

SACRILEGES OF THE VANDALS IN NASHVILLE.—A gentleman who has recently made his escape from Nashville, states that the Yankee Vandals who now invest that city have been committing outrageous depredations on property. A few nights since, the Catholic Church was forcibly entered, and every article of value stolen from the building, and carried off. Among the articles were many precious relics generally held sacred by the most incorrigible, but it seems that there is no act too despicable for the Yankee mercenaries who are now invading the South. The community were greatly shocked and incensed at this outrage, we are informed, and made complaint to the Military Governor of the city, but obtained no redress. It is said that the Catholics in Nashville are intensely Southern in their feelings, and have, without exception, treated the Lincolnites with the most supreme contempt.—This, probably, may have excited the ire as well as the thievishness of the villains.

As lead is in great demand, it is suggested that old tea chests contain each from two to five pounds, which, cleaned with little trouble and melted, makes a very fair article of lead. Every pound helps.

71.2009.085.00910

THE MERCURY.

BY E. D. BRETT, JR.

OFFICE NO. 4 BROADSTREET, CHARLESTON.

TERMS.—In advance. Rates of all interest Southern Banks and Confederate Treasury Notes received in payment of SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY MERCURY, four cents per copy, $2 per month, $6 for three months, $12 per annum.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY MERCURY, issued on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at $3 per annum. Clubs of ten subscribers at same rate, one additional copy to each additional club of ten.

THE TRI-WEEKLY MERCURY, issued on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at $4 per annum. Clubs of ten subscribers at same rate, one additional copy to each additional club of ten.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One square of 12 lines or less, first insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. Contracts entered into for three, six or twelve months, at reduced rates. Special notices double the ordinary rates. Marriages and deaths, $1 each insertion. CORRESPONDENCE solicited from any quarter. No communications published unless accompanied by the name of the author, which will be held sacredly confidential.

ALL BILLS of advertisements commencing with the first issue must be rendered before discontinuance, or they will not be first rendered.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Any person having medals or dies of ball-proof covered vessels, propelled by steam, are requested to submit them for examination at the Headquarters of General Rodgers, to-day at 12 o'clock.

AMONG THE MANY evils that this contest has been constantly and unprovidingly bestowed all their energies for the advancement of their own, without ever having received adequate acknowledgment. Amidst such a state of affairs, the gratifying intelligence has been his share in providing defences for the security of our seaboard, yet with the honors and military rank that have been conferred upon others for less deserving, he has, thus far, been passed unnoticed. We anticipate hope that a fitting commission will ere long be conferred upon this unfailing and gallant officer.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD.—We have received from Mrs. F. B. M. $10, and from Mrs. M. A. B. $5 for the Ladies' Gun Fund. Both notices of presentation were by "Governess" who is the real friend to the cause. The following contributions should have been acknowledged by us in our issue of yesterday: E. T. C., a widow, $5; Mrs. Mrs Carrie and Mary Hay, Barnwell, $5; Mrs. A. L., a Saint Louis Miss M. A. L., a Spoon; Miss F. A. L., a Spoon.

THE CONCERT TO-MORROW NIGHT.—Our readers must not forget the grand musical entertainment which comes off at Hibernian Hall, to-morrow night, for the benefit of the Ladies' Gun Fund. It promises to be a most rechercht affair in every respect. The programme will be found in another part of this paper.

IN OUR NORTHERN papers of the recent Drawing Room Entertainments at the beautiful mansion of Mrs. Simon of the Soldier in his blanket and ground" was, by mistake, mentioned as "Soldier in a condemned. It was, of course, written by a gifted lady of our city.

NOR PLEASE.—WRIGHT & SON made yesterday, at Private Sales, 90 negroes, for $92,500.

DAILY SERVICE will be held at Trinity Church, at the various Churches, in the following order:

Wednesday—St. Michael.
Thursday—Church of the Holy Cross.
Friday—St. Philip's.
Saturday—Church of the Holy Communion.
Sunday—Trinity, at 11 o'clock.

Service to commence at 11 o'clock.

At those services every, our rulers and our worship God for our country. Rise to ascend to Heaven, that the Lord of Hosts may be with us, and from the land of all that would destroy us.

ON EXEMPTION OF JOURNALISTS AND PUBLISHERS.—The bill in the Virginia Legislature to exempt newspaper editors from military duty, has been modified so as to include the conductors of weekly papers, and only passes into law. Another, one editor of each newspaper, now being published, and employing more than one hand. No printer may certify on bonor to be indispensable for conducting the business of his paper unless he has on hand the same is regularly published at least once a week.

SOMEWHAT BEHIND HAND.—The usual weekly meeting of this Association was held at the Depository, Meeting-street, on Monday last, when, after the reading of the Minutes and Reports, useful, patriotic, and pious address was delivered by the Rev. A. Toomer Porter.

During the week fifteen donations of articles have been received, among the following:

From Mrs R.—35 shirts.
From Mr. Nich.—6 shirts, bed.
From Mr. S.—10 bedticks and wine.
From Miss C.—2 pairs pillow cases and 4 pairs sheets.

From Mrs. Greene—1 box biscuits for hospitals.

From P. S. Holmes, Wagoner Hospital—24 pillow cases; 24 sheets; 6 pairs drawers; 6 pairs socks; 6 pairs shirts.

From Mrs. C. W. Simons, Jr.—12 bottles cherry wine.

From Mrs. Rose—1 bundle lint.

The following donations have been made:

To Confederate Hospital, Wagoner—6 pillow cases—10 flannel shirts, 10 cotton shirts, 36 sheets, 10 bed ticks, 10 comforts, 1 bbl. crackers, 1 bbl. biscuit—76 cotton shirts, 30 pairs drawers, 30 pairs socks, 10 flannel shirts, 1 bbl. crackers.

The following donations for hospitals have been received since last week:

9 pillows; from Mrs. Bell.

1 bbl. crackers; from Mrs. Judy in the country, Hayward, Mrs. Judy's plantation.

2 bags, pickles, potatoes, corn and corn flour; from a lady in the country.

Ladies of St. John's—7 towels and rugs.

At the close of the meeting, $1,000 was received, being the proceeds of a beautiful bed quilt, bearing the flag of the Confederate States and the names of our distinguished Generals, by a member of the Association.

This was eminently successful, being well attended by a large number of ladies, who seemed themselves highly gratified. The Association is much indebted to the ladies who kindly volunteered the execution of the occasion, and also to the gentlemen who so kindly rendered their services, which were highly appreciated by the ladies.

DENTAL MODESTY.—The Montgomery Advertiser says a report that Dr. Burton, the Superintendent of the Dental Rooms in that city, has established himself in the city of Mobile, and is receiving numerous calls from his old patrons. The murderer had been arrested, and was in jail awaiting trial, when the report was offered, but made the attack upon the Superintendent, nearly severing his head with his knife.

A Tuscumbia (Ala.) Convention has been called to consider the question of secession. The call is signed by many men, and states that, although the people are

OBITUARY.

DIED, in this city, on the morning of the 18th inst., after a short illness, Mr. JOHN CLARK, a native of Ireland, and daughter of Hon. Andrew Pitt, Virginia Village, Connecticut, in the 17th year of her age.

At the residence of her father, in Marlboro District, on Friday, the 14th inst., Miss ELIZA, second daughter of Mr. Thomas H. Bason, E. Sanders, aged three months and eighteen days.

☞ CARD.—I AM NOT SURPRISED TO KNOW THAT ROBINS & SEYFERTH keep the facts closed in my favor on the 10th. The matter in which they have a demurrer to wrong me in solicitor, proof, in my mind, is not to be sustained. I have, in fact, never had to have earned himself the appraiser and trouble of a suit. The matter can be made and willing to effect a settlement of the purposes by which a penny may be saved. When a solicitor says he cannot agree with Mr. D. & S., or my claim shall be made to an open demurrer, I shall be glad to state where to meet an open any other feeling, they know where to find me.

March 19 OTIS SEYFERTH.

☞ FOR MAJOR OF THE BRIGADOON OF CAVALRY, C. S. C. VOLUNTEERS, GAPT. THOS. W. CATTELLE, Lieutenant Capt. Tom. W. Easterwood would propose him as a candidate for the above office, in the Brigade of the following Companies:

SOUTH CAROLINA LANCERS.
WASHINGTON RANGERS.
BUIST RANGERS.
MARION HILL RANGERS.

March 19

☞ ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., March 17, 1862.—Estimates called for the construction of HOSPITAL BUILDINGS as follows, severally, to accommodate two hundred and fifty patients. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Quartermaster's Office, Broadstreet, near the Bay. Estimates to be received at his office, on or before the 20th March.

MOTTE A. PRIOLEAU,
Quartermaster and Commissary.

March 19

☞ NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against any money to my person other than myself, or purchasing, to my name.

March 19 J. ADOLKEY.

☞ NOTICE.—WE ARE COMPELLED TO WARN OUR customers against paying any bonds due to us to GEORGE SEYB, STOLL, as he has been dismissed from our employment.

March 19 BOSTON & SEIFFERT.

☞ ORDINANCE DEPARTMENT, CHARLESTON ARSENAL, S. C., February 28, 1862.—SALTPETRE.—Proposals will be received for all Saltpetre delivered at this Arsenal between the 1st of July, 1862, and the 1st of January, 1863, in accordance with the Ordinance Department of the Confederate States, as follows:

No. 1. Crystals. Capable Crops of Artillery.
No. 2. Crystals. Rounds Powder.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the City Treasurer for a renewal of Certificate No. 10, dated for Par Cent. Stock, Series of 1854, $500, for $1,000.

March 4 JOHN WILSON.

☞ THE BOARD OF CONTRACTORS INVITE PROPOSALS for Dunton, will meet on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY of every week, from 12 to 2 p. m., at the Commissary's Office, 32nd story of Confederate States Engineer's Office, Broadstreet, next door to Custom House.

By order. A. DUNCAN ADAMS, M. D.,
March 17 Surgeon.

☞ THE UNDERSIGNED, IN ACCORDANCE WITH the notice to this daily papers, tenders "South Belgrade" Lots, for sale, to the subscribers at Nos. 4 Bay, 4 Bay, 4 Bay,

Peruvian Syrup,

OR PROTECTED

Solution of Protoxide of Iron,

HAVING SUCCESSFULLY PASSED THE ORDEAL TO which new discoveries in the Materia Medica are subjected, must now be received as an established Medicine. Its efficacy in curing

DYSPEPSIA,

AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, DROPSY, NEURALGIA, Bronchitis, and Consumptive Tendencies, Disordered State of the Blood, Boils, Scurvy, the prostrating effects of Lead or Mercury,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

AND ALL DISEASES WHICH REQUIRE A TONIC AND ALTERATIVE MEDICINE, is beyond question.

THE PROOFS OF ITS EFFICACY are so numerous, so well authenticated, and of such peculiar character, that sufferers cannot reasonably hesitate to receive the proffered aid. The PERUVIAN SYRUP does not profess to be a cure-all, but its range is extensive, because many diseases, apparently unlike, are intimately related, and proceeding from one cause, may be cured by one remedy.

The class of diseases for which the SYRUP provides a cure, is precisely that which has so often baffled the highest order of medical skill. The facts are tangible, the witnesses accessible, and the safety and efficacy of the SYRUP incontrovertible.

Those who may wish for an opinion from disinterested persons respecting the character of the SYRUP, cannot fail to be satisfied with the numerous testimonials in the hands of the Agents. The signatures are those of gentlemen well known to the community, and of the highest respectability.

FOR SALE BY

STEVENSON & CO.

March 6

NOTICE.

HAVING RECEIVED VIA NASSAU AN ABUNDANT supply of material, we are now prepared to deliver to the trade fifty gross of the celebrated remedy for DYSPEPSIA and SICK HEADACHE, the

Parties in the interior who have failed to procure an ample supply, can be accommodated by addressing

STEVENSON & CO.

March 6

HEGEMAN'S COD LIVER OIL,

CARBONATE MAGNESIA,
DEAD SHOT,
FLEMER'S BENZOIN,
CAROLINA INDIGO,
POWDERED OPIUM,
SODA POWDERS,
FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
HULL'S SUPER EXTRA PALE SOAP,
POWDERED SQUILLS,
POWDERED ERGOT,
COLLODION,
OIL CUBEBS,
OIL COPAIVA,
HYDRARG. CUM. CRETAE.

Just received, and for sale by

STEVENSON & CO.

January 31

MOORHEAD'S
PREMIUM WINE BITTERS

FIRST PREMUM.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ...
...fering them to the ...

PASSOVER BREAD.

ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE MUST BE SENT TO THE subscriber previous to the 14th April.

March 18 — **B. SCHUR.** tus2*

BLACK PEPPER
REFINED CAMPHOR
ENG. BLUE MASS
TARTARIC ACID POWD.
SPTS. TURPENTINE
SCOTCH SNUFF.

For sale by

JOHN ASHHURST & CO.,

March 18 tuths3 No. 29 HAYNE-STREET.

WIRE-GAUZE CARTRIDGES!

WE ARE STILL MANUFACTURING THE ABOVE, under the assurance of various tests that they are the best Cartridge known for all smooth bore guns. With them, the ordinary shot gun has the range of most rifles. Being composed of a brass wire tube filled with buck shot and musket balls, they are found to keep the guns clear of burnt powder, and to be more formidable than all other forms of Cartridges. Sold in any desired quantities, by

HORTON & SHEPHERD,

No. 120 MEETING-STREET.

March 11 tus4

To the Planters of South Carolina.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS TO the superior article of AMERICAN GUANO from Baker's and Jarvis' Islands. This Guano has been thoroughly tried throughout the South, and is preferred by many to the Peruvian Guano,

TERMS:

1½ cents per pound, cash; or 1¾ cents, payable in Cotton delivered in Charleston; at 10 cents per pound for Good Middling; other qualities in proportion.

Those who wish to improve their lands will please send their orders at once to

March 8 tuths6 GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

MRS. O. O. PETERS IS PREPARED TO STAMP EVERY variety of EMBROIDERIES and BRAIDING, on LINEN MUSLIN, CAMBRIC, LAWN, SILK, CLOTH, MERINO, FLANNEL, &c., at the shortest notice, at her private residence, No. 4, GEORGE-STREET, north side, near Anson MATERIALS constantly on hand and FOR SALE CHEAP

ALSO,

DRESS MAKING.

July 20

STEVENSON'S
ISINGLASS
ADHESIVE PLASTER,

Warranted equal in quality and strength to any in use.

THIS PLASTER IS SPREAD UPON SILK, AND HAS been found to be admirably adapted to strapping after Surgical operations, and as a dressing to either incised or lacerated wounds. It is cleanly, of easy application, adheres firmly *without producing inflammation*, and being semi-transparent allows of an examination of the parts without their having to be disturbed by its removal, until, in many instances, a cure is effected.

The following distinguished Physicians and Surgeons have fully tested, and recommended it to the public:

Dr. T. L. OGIER, sen.
Prof. J. J. CHISOLM, Medical Purveyor
Dr. EDWARD NORTH.
Dr. F. M. ROBE...

CONFEDERATE BONDS.

CONFEDERATE BONDS FOR SALE BY

H. W. CONNER & CO.,
No. 13 Broad-street.

March 13

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING COMPELLED TO DIScontinue his business, on account of the fire, I am now ready to supply my customers with PRIME WOOD at reasonable prices, at the corner of Council and Tradd streets.

March 14 — C. GERATY. fmth3*

THE
South Carolina
FERTILIZER.

MANUFACTURED AT COLUMBIA, S. C., BY WM. SUMMER & W. R. BERGHOLZ.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE PLANTERS of the South to a superior compound FERTILIZER we are now manufacturing, adapted to our soil and climate, and particularly suited to our crops both Field and Garden. We confidently recommend it as equal to the best Peruvian Guano, while it is one-third cheaper and more durable.—Circulars can be had on application to WM. SUMMER, Pomaria, S. C. Put up securely in bags of 150 lbs, at $50 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Early orders solicited. Address

SUMMER & BERGHOLZ,
Columbia, S. C.

January 23 3mo

INK MANUFACTORY

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS COMMENCED THE MANUFACTURE OF A BEAUTIFUL

BLACK WRITING INK.

This INK is made from an English recipe, and is remarkable for its brilliancy of color and its entire freedom from all dregs or sediments.

Orders from dealers will be filled with promptness and at as moderate prices as they have been buying for from Northern manufacturers. Orders are solicited, and samples with price list forwarded when requested. Address

W. B. JOHNSTON,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

July 22

A CARD.

GEORGE S. COOK, PHOTOGRAPHIST, KING-STREET opposite Hasell, begs leave to inform the public that, after an absence of five weeks on military duty, he has returned to Charleston, and re-opened his GALLERY, which he was compelled to close in the interim.

MR. COOK also takes this opportunity of explaining to his patrons that any seeming neglect in the delivery of pictures, on his part, was due to his absence.

December 19

Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S
STRENGTHENING CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE GREATEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, AND THE MOST DELICIOUS AND Delightful Cordial EVER TAKEN.

Before taking

The thousands upon thousands who are daily using McLean's Strengthening Cordial, certify that it is absolutely an infallible remedy for renovating and invigorating the shattered and diseased system,

After taking,

purifying and enriching the Blood—restoring the sick, suffering invalid to

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.

It will cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Headache, Depression of Spirits, Fever and Ague, Inward Fever, Bad Breath, or any Disease of the Liver, Stomach or Bowels

☞ GENTLEMEN, do you wish to be Healthy, Strong and Vigorous?

☞ LADIES, do you want the Bloom of Health to mount your Cheeks again?—then go at once and get McLEAN'S

Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier.

Delay not a moment; it is warranted to give satisfaction. will cure any disease of the ... Fainting, Obstructed ... Barren... vous ...

SUGAR, MOLASSES, LARD, &c.

10 HHDS. CHOICE NEW ORLEANS SUGAR
10 bbls. Choice New Orleans Molasses
20 kegs Choice Leaf Lard
10 tierces Choice Leaf Lard
100 boxes Pearl Starch
40 boxes Confederate Ground Coffee
Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Allspice, &c., &c.

For sale by

J. & P. DAWSON,
No. 96 East Bay.

March 10 wf2

HAY, CORN, OATS, &c.

1000 BUSHELS PRIME CORN.
1000 bushels prime Oats.
1000 bushels Ground Rice, &c., an excellent feed for Cattle.
1000 bushels Fresh Wheat Bran.
100 bales Hay.
20 bales Fodder.
25 bales Corn Shucks.
Also, a full supply of Grist, Meal, Peas, Shorts and Fine Feed.

For sale by

J. CAMPSEN & CO.,
Market street, opposite, State-street.

March 12

LUBRICATING OIL—TANNERS' OIL,

100 BBLS. NO. 1 REFINED OIL.
25 bbls. No. 2 Refined Oil;
50 bbls. Tanners' Oil.
50 boxes Wheel Grease. In Store and to arrive per Railroad, which we offer at low figures.

T. S. & T. G. BUDD, 118 East Bay.

March 8 stuth

FOREIGN MAIL
FROM NEW ORLEANS,
VIA TAMPICO.

Connecting with the British Mail Steamers,

THE UNDERSIGNED, now SUFFERING IN COMMON with others the inconveniences of blockade and non-intercourse with foreign countries, has, by the advice and approval of J. L. RIDDLE, Postmaster at New Orleans, taken all needful measures to establish, at his own expense, a MONTHLY MAIL between New Orleans and the Mexican Port of Tampico, to connect with the regular British Mail Steamers touching at that port. AUGUSTE DE MESGRIGNEY, and P. M. MAZARD, highly recommended by New Orleans merchants, have been appointed, and duly qualified as mail carriers by our Postmaster, for this service. The first mail, consisting of 1238 letters, left this city on the 10th instant, in charge of Mr. MESGRIGNEY. The second mail will close on the 9th *November, proximo*, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and will leave New Orleans the next morning; the third mail will leave New Orleans on the 10th *of December*; and subsequently, as soon as proper arrangements can be made, the regular times of departure will be on the 10th and 25th of each month, making a *semi-monthly mail*.

TARIFF OR CHARGES ON OUTGOING LETTERS (INCLUDING CONFEDERATE POSTAGE.)

Single Letters, half an ounce or less (double and multiple rates in proportion)—To Mexico..........$0.50
Single Letters, half an ounce or less (double and multiple rates in proportion)—To Island of Cuba......0.75
Single Letters, half an ounce or less (double and multiple rates in proportion)—To other West Indies..........0.55
Single Letters, half an ounce or less (double and multiple rates in proportion)—To Europe..........1.00

Letters from abroad can be received through the same route. The Foreign Postage on such Letters must be prepaid to Tampico, and they must be endorsed "*By the West India Mail, via Tampico, care of Postmaster at Matamoras.*"

ANTONIO COSTA,
16 Custom House-street.

New Orleans, October 16, 1861.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

The foregoing project for a FOREIGN MAIL is full entitled to public confidence. ANTONIO COSTA, Esq., a New Orleans merchant of responsibility and character. He has been a resident of New Orleans for the last thirty years.

Letters intended for this Mail may be enclosed along with the money required as per tariff above, and the outer envelope addressed, "COSTA'S Foreign Mail, care of Postmaster, New Orleans."

☞ The Confederate Postage to this office must be prepaid.

J. L. RIDDLE, Postmaster.

New Orleans, October 15, 1861. October 26

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST
ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MANUFACTURED
Umbrellas, Parasols and Walking Canes,
Ever offered for sale in this market, Wholesale and Retail.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,

WILL BE HELD AT THE HALL OF THE BANK of Charleston, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d April next, at 12 o'clock m., when an election for a President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place.

C. WILLIMAN, Jr.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

March 7 fmw12

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.
CHARLESTON, S. C., February 24, 1862.

NO FREIGHT WILL BE RECEIVED BY THIS COMPANY for the Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, until further notice.

(Signed.) H. T. PEAKE,
General Superintendent.

February 25

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
CHARLESTON, February 24, 1862.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, THE 1st MARCH, 1862, and until further notice, the LOCAL TRAVEL upon this Road will be charged in accordance with the following rates:

FOR ALL WHITE PERSONS.

	Over 12 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.
1 to 10 Miles	$0.25	$0.25
11 to 15 Miles	0.50	0.25
16 to 20 Miles	0.75	0.50
21 to 25 Miles	1.00	0.50
26 to 35 Miles	1.25	0.75
36 to 40 Miles	1.50	0.75
41 to 45 Miles	1.75	1.00
46 to 50 Miles	2.00	1.00
51 to 60 Miles	2.25	1.25
61 to 65 Miles	2.50	1.25
66 to 70 Miles	2.75	1.50
71 to 75 Miles	3.00	1.50
76 to 85 Miles	3.25	1.75
86 to 90 Miles	3.50	1.75
91 to 95 Miles	3.75	2.00
96 to 100 Miles	4.00	2.00
101 to 110 Miles	4.25	2.25
111 to 115 Miles	4.50	2.25
116 to 120 Miles	4.75	2.50
121 to 125 Miles	5.00	2.50

FOR ALL FREE PERSONS OF COLOR AND SLAVES.

1 to 15 Miles	$0.25
16 to 25 Miles	0.50
26 to 35 Miles	0.75
36 to 40 Miles	1.00
41 to 50 Miles	1.25
51 to 60 Miles	1.50
61 to 65 Miles	1.75
66 to 75 Miles	2.00
76 to 85 Miles	2.25
86 to 95 Miles	2.50
96 to 100 Miles	2.75
101 to 115 Miles	3.00
116 to 120 Miles	3.25
121 to 125 Miles	3.50

H. T. PEAKE, Genl. Supt.

February 24

OFFICE PORT ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

CHARLESTON, January 24, 1862.

THE FOURTH INSTALMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of this Company, will be payable on MONDAY, the 24th day of February, 1862. The subscriber will be prepared to receive the same on that day, at the Office of the Company in Broad-street.

A. C. McGILLIVRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, P. R. R. R. Co.

January 25 stuth

TRACTS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TRACT SOCIETY HAS recently printed and published in Charleston, all of them designed to be appropriate, and several of them specially applicable, to our Soldiers in their peculiar trials and temptations, the following:

TRACTS—
No. 1. Am I Self-Deceived?
No. 2. "Have You ...

AUCTION SALES.

Entire Stock in Trade of a First Class Family Grocery Store.

BY JOHN G. MILNOR & CO.

TO-MORROW, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the Store, No. 54 Market-street, THE ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE OF MESSRS. HAMILTON & SMITH.

CONSISTING IN PART OF:

CASKS CHOICE PORT AND TENERIFFE WINE
Casks Sweet Malaga Wine and Sherry
Demijohns Choice Brandy, Jamaica Rum
Peach Brandy, Bottles Brandies, Wines, Cordials
French and German Preserved Fruits, in cans and glass
Extracts, Gelatine, Nutmegs, Spices, Yeast Powders
White and Black Pepper, Olives, Maccaroni, Starch
Candles, Fig Blue, German Cologne
English Ale, English Sauces and Pickles
English and American Mackerel
West India Turtle Soup, Day & Martin's Blacking
Cases Claret, Blackberry and Cherry Brandy
Bottles Rhenish Wine, Champagne, Curracoa
Barrels and Casks Molasses and Vinegar
Tierces Rice, hhds. Sugar, bbls. Crushed Sugar
Wrapping Paper
With many other articles not enumerated.
Store Fixtures, Shelving, Counters, Scales, Measures
Sugar Mill, Tea Boxes, Stand Casks, Desks, etc.
Conditions cash on delivery. Articles to be removed at once.

March 19

Parlor Furniture.

BY JAMES H. TAYLOR.

TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, in my Office, No. 6 Broad-street, will be sold sundry articles of FURNITURE, viz:

6 Super Mahogany Chairs
2 Mahogany Lounges
1 Mahogany Rocking Chair
1 Marble Top Table
1 Etegere, 1 Set Walters, &c., &c.

ALSO,

100 Lbs. COPPERAS.
100 Lbs. Zinc—white.

Conditions cash.

March 19

[SALE POSTPONED FROM LAST SATURDAY ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.]

Ten Thousand Barrels Guano.

BY JAMES H. TAYLOR.

On SATURDAY, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, will be sold, on South Atlantic Wharf, 10,000 barrels JARVIS' ISLAND GUANO, of superior quality.

This excellent FERTILIZER has met with unqualified approbation by those who have used it; and it is equal, in many respects, to the Peruvian.

March 19

UNDER DECREE IN EQUITY.

Wright vs. Magrath et al.

On TUESDAY, the 8th April next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., will be sold, at the Exchange,

All that LOT OF LAND, with the buildings thereon, on the East side of Mazyck street, 25 feet more or less, measuring in front on said street, 25 feet more or less, by ... Story Wooden Dwelling, with four upright Rooms, Pantry and Piazza, Kitchen with two Rooms.

ALSO,

All that LOT OF LAND, with the Buildings thereon, on the Northeast corner of State-street and Lodge Alley; measuring in front on said street, 20 feet, and in depth 75 feet; Brick House and Kitchen—first story of the House occupied as a Grocery Store.

ALSO,

All that LOT OF LAND, on the East side of Kinloch Court, now Philadelphia-street; measuring in front 16 feet 9 inches, and in depth 44 feet.

Terms—One fourth cash; the balance in one, two and three years, with interest semi-annually, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises and insurance of the Buildings; the policies to be assigned to the Master. Purchaser to pay for papers.

JAMES W. GRAY, Master in Equity.

March 18 tuf7

A. J. BURKE,

BROKER, AUCTIONEER,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

No. 40 BROAD-STREET,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO SALES OF FURNITURE, &c., at Private Houses, and at his Store in Broad-street. Also, REAL ESTATE, BONDS, &c.

January 1 6mos

NOTICE.

JOHN G. MILNOR & CO.

WILL CONTINUE THE

Auction and Commission Business,

NO. 135 MEETING-STREET.

THE MERCURY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862.

EIDOLON.

[BY JAMES R. RANDALL.]

Ah, sweet-eyed Christ! thine image smiles
In St. Cathedral cell,
Shrined in the heaven-enamoured arms
Of her who never fell—
And if my phantom eyes implore
A more benignant beam,
'Tis a nepenthe I would crave
For a memorial dream.

Dear Leonie! here didst thou kneel
That musky summer noon,
As the zephyrs sang their Angelus
'Mid the dimpled cheeks of June,
As the sunlight slumbered on thy brow,
A golden wave of grace,
Bright-blending with the miracle
Of that angelic face.

Adorably Madonna-like
By this communion rail,
Thy raptured face, though rich with youth,
Was spirit-lit and pale;
And oh! those opulent blue eyes
Those Meccas of despair—
They—they were glorious Eden-isles
Lost in a lake of prayer!

Saint Leonie! I saw thee flit
Gazelle-like to the street,
And pure, melodious angels led
Thy dainty, thinking feet;
My rebel thoughts were petrel-winged
Attendant upon thee,
Chasing thy loved and fleeting shape
As Arabs of the sea.

Long did I love thee, *belle Creole*,
As Ghebers love the sun,
And in the temple of my soul
Thou wast the eidolon—
Long did I love thee, *belle Creole*,
Where corsair billows rise,
And where the silver planets soar
In unfamiliar skies.

Dark Corcovado! did I not
With heart and soul aflame,
Carve on thy broad, monarchal brow
Her wildly-worshipped name,
And watch the homeward ships scud by
Before the nimble breeze,
Till mem'ry with them wept away
Beyond the tropic seas?

Years—years had died, and — again
[illegible] my home—
Then armed with an undying hope
I stood beneath this dome;
But not within the pillar'd aisle,
Nor by the sacred sign,
Could my bewildered eyes behold
The loveliness of thine.

The sad November days had come,
And eagerly I fled
To find thee where the maidens deck
The kingdoms of the dead;
I found thee—yes, I found thee, love,
Beneath the willow tree,
With marble cross, and immortelle,
And one word—Leonie!

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Richmond, Friday, March 14.

Mr. Phelan, of Mississippi, presented a bill prohibiting the planting of cotton during the year 1862, allowing for each planter only three acres for each laborer, and from which not more than five bales of five hundred pounds each, for each said laborer, shall be gathered. The penalty is fixed at one thousand dollars fine, not less than twelve months imprisonment, and the forfeiture of the crop.

A short discussion ensued thereon, pending which the subject was, on motion of Mr. Orr, postponed, and the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Gardinhier offered a resolution that the President be, and he is hereby, requested to send to this House the report of General George B. Crittenden in reference to the battle of Fishing Creek. Passed.

The unfinished business of the House, the bill regulating the compensation of members of Congress, reported from the Committee on Pay and Mileage, was taken up. The bill regulates the compensation of members of Congress at $3,000 a year and twenty cents per mile for mileage.

Mr. Miles was aware that some delicacy existed in regard to the disposal of this question. It was [illegible] on the worth [illegible]

[illegible] as a mere collocation of words, but to the term "unconstitutional," as connected with it. Upon the same principle we might object to the law which provided a penalty for perjury. If we could enforce the execution of a power which this body had the right to pass, that power was constitutional, and the question now at issue was "Had this body the right to pass an act restricting the cultivation of cotton?" The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Hill) whose heart had been "left in bloody ruins" by his (Mr. Phelan's) persistence in urging this measure forward the day before, had based his objection particularly upon the assumed unconstitutionality of the proposition. He would now ask him the question: If there was but one place existing in the South at which saltpetre could be made—or but one factory at which arms could be manufactured—and the owners refused so to appropriate such an establishment as to make it of service to the government, had this government the power to take possession of the establishment?

Mr. Hill—Certainly—yes. The government could seize it as necessary to the prosecution of the war. The constitution gave power to take possession of property to establish a right of way, as in the case of post-roads; it gave the right to establish a state of war, and, therefore, everything could be done necessary to its prosecution.

Mr. Phelan—Is not grain, then, as important as saltpetre or arms? If, he would again ask, there were but one farm on which grain could be raised, and the owner refused to raise it, could not the government, if necessary, make him raise it?

Mr. Hill—The government could do no such thing. The government had no right to make a man make saltpetre, nor guns, nor anything else. It could seize the farm, but could not force the man who owned it to raise any certain grain upon it.

Mr. Phelan—Could not the government take the farm and raise the grain itself upon it?

Mr. Hill—This proposition is not comprehended in the bill. On the contrary, the bill proposes to restrict the cultivation of cotton, and, therefore, it is unnecessary to go into the argument of such a question.

Mr. Phelan said that he would explain the connection of his questions. Bread was certainly of more importance to the army than powder or guns. It was not the object of his bill to take the stronger measure granted by the gentleman from Georgia to seize the land—to divest the owner of his property—but to prohibit him from raising a certain quantity of cotton in order that he might raise more grain. The right delegated by the Constitution to seize property involved a greater and a letter sacrifice, the greater including the lesser, and it was the latter sacrifice which his bill proposed. It was a mere prohibition, which divested him of nothing against which a constitutional objection could be made. Would we not want grain for the army? Could we get it elsewhere than in the South? No. The position of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee were such as to render that quarter of little benefit for supplies. It being granted that grain was necessary for the existence of our army, Congress had the power to pass this law. It did not compel the farmer to plant any particular seed; it prohibited the planting of one seed in order to induce the production of another. It was reasonable to suppose that, under such a law, corn would be raised in requisite quantity, and thus the welfare of the government promoted. The speaker enumerated the necessities which existed for a prompt passage of this law—the rapidly approaching season, the prospective wants of the army, the necessity for meat, which was dependent upon a supply of corn, etc.

In allusion to the argument that, by the proposed prohibition, England would be stimulated to greater exertions to establish a cotton country of her own, and thus annihilate ours, he said it was with him but a secondary consideration.—The argument itself was a fallacy. But admitting it, the success of the government depended now upon the army, and not upon cotton, and the army must have bread. It was known that the rich cotton lands in the South were the only certain grain lands. The poorer lands would barely support those who lived upon them. It was, therefore, necessary, since our demand for supplies was forced to be in the South, to obtain those supplies from the rich cotton lands.

Mr. Oldham, of Texas, said that the gentleman (Mr. Phelan) on yesterday had laid down political doctrines so widely different from his own, in respect to sovereignty, that he felt bound to reply to them. If we had the power to do what the gentleman said, there would be no use for State governments. He had read from Vattell to show what a sovereign could do.

Mr. Phelan said he had only done so to show [illegible] idea was recognized as in other nations. [illegible] the subject deserved [illegible]

THE FALL OF NEWBERN.

From our North Carolina exchanges we get some additional details of the late disaster to our arms at Newbern:

The enemy's gunboats first appeared in sight on Wednesday afternoon, at a point known as Slocum's Creek, and commenced shelling the woods in every direction. A company of cavalry, Capt. Evans, commander, stationed here as pickets, were forced to retire. Two of his men were wounded—one in the head.

Thursday the fleet advanced as far as Fort Dixie, a strong fortification, mounting four heavy guns, distant from Newbern about 5 miles. This fort was surrounded by a breastwork, and though shelled for three or four hours during the afternoon, by the enemy's gunboats, was manfully defended until dark, when the enemy's fire ceased. At night it was discovered that the enemy were landing in heavy force. One estimate is that they sent ashore 20,000 infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and 30 pieces of field artillery. It was deemed impossible to hold this post against such a force, aided by the gunboats; so the guns were spiked and the position abandoned.

Friday morning the fighting was commenced at early dawn, and continued until half past 10, when our forces, being almost completely surrounded by an army outnumbering them at least three to one, splendidly armed, disciplined, equipped and officered, were compelled to retreat. The retreat, we hear, was well conducted at first and in good order, but finally became a rout.

Fort Thompson was the most formidable fortification on the river. It was four miles from Newbern, and mounted 13 heavy guns, two of them rifled 32 pounders.

Fort Ellis, three miles from Newbern, mounted eight heavy guns. It was commanded by Captain Edelin's Company E, First Maryland Regiment. Finding that the other fortifications had fallen, Captain E. ordered his guns to be dismounted, (having no spikes,) and they were thrown down the embankment.

Fort Lane, mounting eight guns, two miles from Newbern, was blown up, Captain Jayo losing his life by remaining to fire the magazine. He was killed by the explosion.

Union Point Battery, one mile from Newbern, mounted two guns. It was manned by the Confederate Minstrels, under the command of Charles O. White, Manager. This battery fired but twice, and then with but little effect, the enemy being out of range. Three of the Minstrels are missing. It is thought they were taken prisoners. Their names are given us as Prof. Iradella, James Woodland Frank Hineman.

Col. Avery's Regiment, the Thirty-Third, suffered severely, and fought well. Col. Avery and Major Hoke are reported killed. We trust that it is not so, but fear that it is. Col. Lee was reported killed, but we learn that this is not so.—His horse is said to have been killed under him, and this, no doubt, gave rise to the report that he had been killed. His regiment also stood as long as standing was possible. Col. Vance's regiment was so placed, we think, that it did not get into the main battle, but also so that it had to cut its way out by some of the hardest kind of fighting. It did do so. Our cavalry, we fear, did not do as they ought to have done. They did no good at all. Perhaps they did harm. They were not in the fight at all.

Our loss in persons known to be killed and wounded, is perhaps one hundred to one hundred and fifty. The enemy's is reported at anything from six hundred to sixteen hundred. The first panic reports which represented a large number of our people as being taken prisoners appear to be almost wholly without foundation. The whole number of prisoners will not reach two hundred.

It is said that the enemy was piloted through a swamp on our left by a mulatto; at any rate they were piloted by somebody who knew the country, and there is not wanting suspicion attaching itself to some white person or persons. The artillery companies behaved well. Of course our heavy guns had to be abandoned, and some of our field guns also. Latham's battery is said to have worked great havoc among the enemy. Brem's battery lost some of its pieces, as did Latham's. We believe the horses were killed.

The all-sufficient explanation of our defeat was, *want of men*. With the militia, they outnumbered us nearly five to one—leaving out the militia they outnumbered us nearly six to one. After Sinclair's regiment left, those who bore the brunt of the battle were outnumbered fully seven to one. That under these circumstances, we could hold our position permanently, was not in the range of possibility. Whether it was worth while to make a fight at all, with such a disparity of force, is a question.

The railroad bridge, across Neuse River, was not burned until all our troops [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

Latest Dates.

HAVANA	March 1
HAVRE	Feb. 25
LIVERPOOL	Feb. 27

Consignees per South Carolina Railroad, March 18.

10 bales Cotton, 198 bbls and 54 sacks Flour, 1234 bushels Corn, 61 bbls Molasses, 40 bales Bagging, 45 bbls Tallow, 25 hhds Sugar, 240 sacks Salt, Horses, Cattle, Mdze, &c. To Mowry & Co, A Falk, G W Williams & Co, Adams & Damon, J McAndrew, J H Johnson, L Bebb, R Arnold, Capt H O Guerin, J N Robson, T & Ryan, Z B Oakes, F L Childs, J F Slattery, Bollman Bros, J A Edmondston, J D Frazer, Blakeley, Williams & Co, J J McCarter, J A Gouie, Hamilton & Smith, J W Reid, J H Ostinga, R Austin, E W Brown, Major H Lee, J Hunt, O Whitemore, W & G, and Order.

MARINE NEWS.

Charleston.—Lat. 32.47 N., Lon. 79.27 W.

SUN RISES 6H. 1M., SETS 5H. 59M.—HIGH WATER, 9H. 40M.

WIND—E.

ARRIVED.

March 18.

Schr Jas R Pringle, Constantine, West Point Mill. 148 bbls Rice. To Middleton & Co.

CIRCULAR.

To the Soldiers' Aid Societies of S. Carolina.

In answer to the numerous enquiries which have been made by the different "Aid Societies which have been recently formed throughout the State, I have been instructed by His Excellency Governor Pickens, to give the following information.

Depots will be established by the Quartermaster General, both in this city and Columbia, for the reception of all donations of clothing; and he is also charged with the duty of forwarding and distributing the same.

The "Department" will receive all donations of clothing, say frock coats and pantaloons, of heavy woolen goods shirts and drawers, of heavy homespun or flannel, wool, or heavy cotton socks, blankets, new or second hand, also heavy shoes.

The plan upon which the State designs supplying her soldiers with all necessary clothing, is based upon their willingness to surrender to the State the amount of money appropriated by the Confederate Government for this purpose, say forty-two ($42) per annum, this sum not now being sufficient in consequence of the greatly advanced cost of material. It is in view of this fact that these laudable "Associations" of ladies and gentlemen, are cordially welcomed as coadjutors in this noble work, and in proportion to their voluntary contributions of labor and materials, will the absolute cost of clothing for our gallant volunteers be reduced.

In the event that any of the "Associations" should not find themselves able to furnish both material and labor, the Quartermaster General is instructed by His Excellency the Governor, to re-imburse such Associations the cost of all materials, at a rate not exceeding similar materials purchased by the "Department," and the quantity allowed for each garment shall be the same as used in our Manufacturing Bureau.

Societies are particularly requested to advise the Quartermaster General of the quantity of work they can do per week, and the amount of donations they will probably send.

To prevent confusion and loss, the following method for marking packages should be strictly observed. All Societies near Charleston, should ship to Charleston and mark thus:

No. 1. TO QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

From Aid Society at (here insert place.)

Societies near Columbia, should ship and mark thus:

No. 1. TO ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

From Aid Society (here insert name.)

The packages should be marked distinctly, and numbered from one (1) upwards. A correct invoice should accompany each shipment.

All articles shipped at the expense of the State.

S. S. GLOVER, Q. M. G. S. C.

☞ All papers wishing to further this good work, will please copy.

September 30

IN PRESS.

WEST & JOHNSTON,
PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
145 MAIN-STREET, RICHMOND, VA.,
HAVE IN PRESS, AND WILL SHORTLY ISSUE,
FIRST:

Treatise on Field Fortification;

CONTAINING [illegible] INSTRUCTION ON THE METHOD OF [illegible] and Attacking En- [illegible] of the Ar- [illegible]

CHARLESTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CARPETINGS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

JAMES G. BAILIE,
DIRECT IMPORTER OF ALL KINDS OF CARPETING Rugs, Floor Oil Cloths, &c., No. 234 King street.

LAMBERTS & HOWELL,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, AND DEALERS IN CARPETING Rugs, Floor Oil Cloths, &c., No. 219 King street.

H. W. KINSMAN,
WINDOW SHADES, CURTAIN GOODS, PAPER-HANGING and MATTRESSES, No. 229 King street.

DANIEL H. SILCOX,
FURNITURE AND CHAIR WAREHOUSE, MAHOGANY Veneers, &c. Nos. 222 and 224 King st.

HORTON & SHEPHERD,
DEALERS IN STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, GRATES, TIN-NERS' Stock, &c., No. 120 Meeting st.

J. B. DUVAL & SON
DEALER AND IMPORTER OF HOUSE-KEEPING ARTICLES &c., No. 296 King street.

JEWELRY—WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

JAMES E. SPEAR,
IMPORTER, DEALER AND MANUFACTURER IN FINE Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c., No. 235 King street.

SPENCER & TEAGUE,
MANUFACTURING JEWELER AND SILVERSMITH, No. 246 King street.

ERNEST PESCHICK,
WATCHMAKER, WITH W. CARRINGTON & CO., 256 King st. Watch Glasses, Watch materials and tools for sale. Clock and Watch Wheels made and cut to order

DRUGGISTS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SOUTHERN DRUG HOUSE.
JOHN ASHHURST & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE Druggists, No. 29 Hayne street.

NELSON CARTER,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, DRUGS, MEDICINES, DRUGGISTS' Furniture, &c., No. 17 Hayne st.

RUFF & DOWIE,
SUCCESSORS TO SIMONDS, RUFF & CO., WHOLESALE Druggists, No. 150 Meeting st., opposite Charleston Hotel.

PHIN & DORN,
CHEMISTS AND APOTHECARIES, AND IMPORTERS OF Drugs, Chemicals third door north of Market street.

VANSCHAACK & GRIERSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS in Perfumery, No. 221 King-street, sign of the Negro and Golden Mortar.

GROCERIES—LIQUORS AND SEGARS.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES, AND IMPORTERS of West India Produce, Nos. 1 and 3 Hayne-street.

WILKIE & SHIER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Groceries, Provisions, &c., No. 70 East Bay.

G. FOLLIN, Agent,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN GROCERIES, Wines, Liquors, &c., cor. Meeting and Market streets

J. & F. DAWSON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN BUTTER, Cheese and Lard, No. 96 East Bay.

J. H. & S. H. OPPENHEIM,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No. 102 East Bay.

J. H. OPPENHEIM,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN WINES, Liquors, Segars, Groceries, &c., No. 378 King-street.

FARNUM & DOTTERER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS No. 159 East Bay.

LIQUORS SEGARS &c.

H. & J. JOHNSTON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS, Segars, Ale, &c., No. 90 East Bay.

CHAFEE, CROFT & CHAFEE,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, ALE, &c., No. 179 East Bay.

JAMES BANCROFT, Jr.,
IMPORTER OF FINE HAVANA SEGARS, AND LONDON and Scotch Porter and Ales, No. 94 East Bay.

A. TOBIAS' SONS,
86 EAST BAY, COR. VENDUE RANGE, CHARLESTON and Teblis Hendricks, & Co., 77 Broad-street, New York, General Commission Merchants.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

D. F. FLEMING & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES AND Trunks, No. 43 Hayne street.

HORSEY, AUTEN & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS AND STRAW Goods, No. 25 Hayne-street.

E. H. STODDARD & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES & TRUNKS, at Manufacturers' Prices, Nos. 165 and 167 Meeting-st.

DUNHAM, TAFT & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 14 Meeting, opposite Hayne street.

FORCE & MITCHELL,
DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &c. &c., No. 21 Hayne street.

K. A. PRINGLE & CO.
SHOE DEALERS, No. 151 MEETING-STREET [illegible]

[illegible] STATIONERY, &c.

CHARLESTON BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DRY GOODS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A. F. BROWNING,
IMPORTER OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS AND Plantation Supplies, No. 243 King st., opposite Hasell.

W. G. BANCROFT,
CASH HOUSE, FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Nos 251 and 253 King st., second door below Wentworth st.

FOGARTIES & STILLMAN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FRENCH English and American Dry Goods, No. 257 King street.

T. KELLY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FOREIGN and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 244 King street.

W. W. LEMAN,
DIRECT IMPORTER OF FRENCH DRY GOODS FOR Ladies, Misses and Infants' wear—Dress Goods exclusively. Wholesale and Retail, No. 190 King street.

W. W. & J. R. READ,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN LACE GOODS, Embroideries, Cloaks, &c, No. 237 King street.

BRADY & McDONELL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FOREIGN and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 218 King street.

ALEX. McLOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, NO. 212 King street.

C. C. DRAKE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LACE GOODS Embroideries, White Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, Ribbons, Gloves, &c., No. 233 King street.

GILLILAND, HOWELL & CO.
DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 33 Hayne street.

HYATT, McBURNEY & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 37 Hayne street.

JOHNSTON, CREWS & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY Goods, No. 41 Hayne street.

JOHN G. MILNOR & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY Dry Goods, No. 135 Meeting-street.

CADOW, McKENZIE & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Dry Goods, No. 171 East Bay.

J. S. & L. BOWIE & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 122 Meeting-street, corner of Hasell.

CRANE, BOYLSTON & CO.
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, SHAWLS Cloaks and Fancy Goods, corner of Hayne, Meeting and Market-streets.

CHAMBERLAIN, MILER & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, No. 147 Meeting street, opposite Charleston Hotel.

FANCY GOODS—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

E. P. CUYLER,
DEALER IN PATTERNS, CANVAS, CHENILE, FLOSS and Purse Silks, German, Zephyr and Tapestry Worsted, Paris Fancy Articles, &c., No. 238 King street.

PH. SCHUCKMANN,
IMPORTER OF BERLIN ZEPHYR WORSTED TRIMMINGS, and all styles of Fancy Goods &c., 249 King st.

THAYER, DEWING & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BONNETS, RIBBONS AND Fancy Goods, No. 149 Meeting street.

ALBERT LENGNICK,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF BONNETS, RIBBONS, Crapes, French Flowers &c., No. 153 Meeting street.

MARSHALL, BURGE & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Fancy Goods, Bonnets, &c., No. 150 Meeting st.

BOWEN, FOSTER & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY Goods, Bonnets, Ribbons, &c., No. 155 Meeting st.

J. & W. KNOX,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, Gloves, Muslins, Embroideries, No. 141 Meeting st.

HARDWARE, &c.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

S. N. HART & CO.
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS, Bar Iron and Metals. Agents for Circular Saws and Saw Mills, South-east corner King and Market-streets.

W. R. MORTON,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, No. 183 Meeting st., nearly opposite Hayne.

WILMANS & PRICE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Hardware, Cutlery, &c., No. 24 Hayne street.

T. L. & J. R. BISSELL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Guns, Pistols, Edge-Tools, Nails, Powder, Shot Lead, Safety Fuse, &c., corner King and Wentworth streets

J. E. ADGER & CO.
DIRECT IMPORTER OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, Bar Iron of all kinds, Nails, &c., No. 64 East Bay, near the Postoffice.

COURTNEY & TENNENT,
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Guns, &c., No. 35 Hayne street.

HYDE, GREGG & DAY,
SUCCESSORS TO CLARK, HYDE & CO., DIRECT IMPORTERS of Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c., No. 179 Meeting street.

LUCAS & STROHECKER,
DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, Cutlery, Guns, &c., &c., No. 80 East Bay.

GRAVELEY & PRINGLE.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE OF DIRECT Importation, a large stock of Ploughs, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements, made expressly for their own [illegible] Guns, Rifles and Pistols, including the latest [illegible] Rodgers & Sons' and other fine Cutlery. No. [illegible] of the Postoffice.